

THE WEATHER:
Today rain or snow; tomorrow fair and somewhat colder. Fresh shifting winds. Highest temperature yesterday, 40; lowest, 27.

The Washington Herald

THE DRAMA
Earle Dorsey's authoritative essays on the stage and screen are featured every Sunday in the pictorial dramatic section of The Herald.

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FEDERAL BONUS BILL SENT BACK TO HOUSE AGAIN

Conferees Fail to Reach Agreement; Outlook More Uncertain.

MEASURE TO FACE TANGLED PROSPECT

Committee Members Refuse to Divulge Points in Dispute.

Senate and House conferees were unable to agree on the amendments in the legislative, executive and judicial appropriations bill granting the \$240 bonus to Federal and District employees and the bill will have to go back to the House for another vote.

The conference yesterday lasted from 2 until 5 p. m. and many agreements were reached upon the minor amendments. The bonus amendment affects 25,000 employees in the District, involving \$15,000,000 a year in salaries. Outside of the District, Federal payrolls are affected to the extent of \$35,000,000.

Result of Failure.
If the bonus is rejected in the next vote in the House the bill will be returned to the Senate, probably for reconsideration on the question of receding from the amendment. If the amendment is lost not only will the old time government employees fail to receive the \$240 a year extra pay, but the police and firemen and employees of the navy yard and arsenal and the personnel of the United States Traffic Commission and Women's Bureau of the Department of Labor will not receive the \$240, while the personnel of the War Risk Insurance Bureau will not receive the \$120 bonus, which is at present in force.

When the bill passed the House recently the bonus feature was stricken out entirely, but the Senate Appropriations Committee restored it and the Senate in passing the bill last Monday voted further amendments taking in the navy yard and arsenal employees and the Traffic Board and Women's Bureau. There was a fight over the amendments when the whole amendment was knocked out on a point of order by Senator Curtis of Kansas, during an acrimonious debate upon which.

Doubt on Issue.
Whether the conferees were able to agree upon the committee amendment restoring the bonus in general or upon the subamendments caring for the navy yards and the bureau none of the conferees would discuss last night. Senators Warren, Smoot and Overman were the Senate members of the committee. The House conferees were Representatives Wood, Wason and Sisson. It was merely stated that the committee was unable to agree on some of the amendments, that the House had agreed to further conferences, and that the legislative bill would be returned to the House for another vote. This was taken to indicate that the Senators hoped for the bonus amendments.

The conference fight had been expected because of the opposition on that side of the Capitol to the bonus feature of appropriations bills. The decision in the balance, with the House on a point of order by Representative Blanton of Texas.

He declared it as legislative and not germane to the bill. This was the same ground upon which it was stricken out in the Senate during the debate when Senator Curtis objected because the navy yard amendment was included.

History of Case.
Senator Curtis said the information of the Senate committee was to the effect that the navy yard employees received more pay than other government or District employees of the same class with the bonus, and that he would make a point of order every time they were included. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, obtained a suspension of the Senate rules in order that a majority vote could put the navy yard subamendment in the bill, and this precedence was followed at the time of the conference of a bitter fight when the bill reached the conference. That the fight was a bitter one in the conference was indicated by the length of the meeting and the fact that the decision was reached except on the minor amendments. That no date was fixed for a further conference indicated the hopelessness of the situation.

So the fate of the \$240 bonus for Federal and District employees, including the police and firemen of the District, is in the balance, with a very serious outlook so far as the House is concerned.

Expect Railroad Board Decisions in April

CHICAGO, Feb. 19.—Decision by the Federal Railroad Labor Board on the petition by railroads for right to reduce wages and abrogate some national agreements will be handed down during April, according to indications today. The decision on whether boards of adjustment shall be local or national in scope in settling the open shop question will also probably come in April.

New Italian Envoy To Arrive Tomorrow

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—Rolando Ricci, Italian Ambassador to the United States, will present his credentials to President Wilson next Tuesday, he announced tonight. He will go to Washington Monday.

Charges False, Probers' Verdict



R. W. BOLLING, Brother-in-law of the President, who was freed of all charges of graft made by Tucker Sands before the Shipping Board investigators yesterday.

TEXANS CENSURE BLANTON LETTER ON SALARY BOOST

Entire State Representation in House But One Signs 'Round Robin.'

By FLOYD MONTGOMERY.

The man without a country has nothing on Representative Thomas L. Blanton of Texas.

Jeered and ridiculed by the entire membership of the House at a stormy session last Thursday, the Texas was made the subject yesterday of a statement signed by sixteen of his colleagues, declaring to the people of the Lone Star State and the world in general that all his statements could not be relied upon.

Only sixteen members signed the statement. The seventeenth, Representative Joe H. Eagle, of Houston, was not in town.

The original draft of the statement, which was signed up two days ago, is a scathing attack on Blanton's "extraneous" remarks, if possible, the latter denunciation of Blanton made on the floor Thursday by Representative Sumners.

Two days of "cooling off" resulted in a calmer and more dignified draft—a plea in fact that some of the members at first objected to signing it.

The object of the action will be, it is predicted, that Blanton will be barred from caucuses of the State delegation and snubbed at all State social events.

Since his chastisement at the hands of Sumners last Thursday, the Texas has been conspicuous by his absence from debate on the floor. Occupying a seat in an inconspicuous section of the chamber he has sat silent, apparently content to remain a spectator where he had been one of the most active participants during the entire session.

The delegation's statement was addressed to all Texas newspapers which published a signed article by Blanton under date of February 7 and held responsible for the entire outburst. The Blanton letter, in part, follows:

"I need your prompt help to prevent a wrong proposed against the employees of the same class with the bonus, and that he would make a point of order every time they were included. Senator Lodge of Massachusetts, obtained a suspension of the Senate rules in order that a majority vote could put the navy yard subamendment in the bill, and this precedence was followed at the time of the conference of a bitter fight when the bill reached the conference. That the fight was a bitter one in the conference was indicated by the length of the meeting and the fact that the decision was reached except on the minor amendments. That no date was fixed for a further conference indicated the hopelessness of the situation."

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BOLLING FREED OF GRAFT TAIN BY COMMITTEE

Walsh Investigating Body Finds Sands' Charge Unfounded.

SQUARE DEAL FOR ALL, SAYS CHAIRMAN

Received No Money for Influence With Wilson, Report Reads.

Charges that he accepted money for his influence in securing Shipping Board contracts for supply companies, made against R. W. Bolling, brother-in-law of President Wilson by Tucker Sands, former treasurer of the Commercial National Bank of this city, were declared false and the Walsh investigating committee of Congress exonerated Bolling yesterday.

A. M. Fisher, special investigator of the committee, testified that he examined the bank records and personal books of Sands and Bolling and that "there is no foundation for Sands' charges and I find Bolling's denials substantiated."

Details Were Personal.
Canceled checks which he said proved that all the Sands-Bolling transactions were personal, were presented to the committee.

"This committee intends to give a square deal, whether it be Schwab, Bolling or who," Chairman Walsh of the committee said in clearing the record of Bolling. The committee issued a statement explaining the fact that Bolling was found to have received no money for his influence with the President in favor of any supply company as charged by Sands. Bolling was treasurer of the Shipping Board. He is the second person cleared of similar charges, the other being Charles M. Schwab.

John Barton Payne, Secretary of Interior and chairman of the Shipping Board, told the committee yesterday that prohibition on American ships put them at a disadvantage with foreign ships that are declaring that persons in the United States who even want prohibition travel on the ships that are not restricted. He declared that concentration of authority in one operative instead of dividing it among the present seven commissioners is necessary to a successful operation of the Shipping Board.

Wants Wet Ships.
"I think we might just as well make up our minds," said the former Shipping Board head, "that we operate passenger ships in competition with foreign ships and enforce prohibition on our ships. The very people who are for prohibition here will ride on the foreign ships in preference to our own ships because of prohibition."

Abrogation of existing commercial treaties with other nations as provided in the Jones shipping act is another handicap to the American ships in preference to the American merchant marine, the committee was told.

The supposed handicap of the wage provision of the La Follette seamen's act, Judge Payne declared, is not as great as generally supposed.

Makes Statement Public.
Following Judge Payne's testimony the committee heard one of its special investigators, A. M. Fisher. R. W. Bolling also took the stand.

The committee then went into executive session and, after discussion, instructed Chairman Walsh to make public the following statement:

"The members of the select committee on the United States Shipping Board Operations are of the opinion that R. W. Bolling is not guilty of soliciting or accepting any bribe, gift or gratuity as charged by T. K. Sands in relation to the Downey Shipbuilding Corporation."

Opposing abrogation of the commercial treaties, Judge Payne said, it was very much disappointed at the shipping bill when it contained Section 24 which contemplated the abrogation of our commercial treaties. It is impossible to build up a shipping business with clubs. You can't do it."

This section of the bill has been suspended by President Wilson. Judge Payne recommended that it be modified by Congress.

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Says Airplanes And Submarines To Control Sea

Fullam Declares Auxiliaries Vital to Success in Next War.

America's air force is "far too inadequate" for present-day defense, Rear Admiral W. F. Fullam, retired, told the Senate Naval Affairs Committee yesterday in urging provision for a "three-plane" navy which would include surface ships, submarines and aircraft.

"England, France and Japan," Fullam said, "are making every effort to develop their air forces. A nation which loses control of the air cannot expect to control the sea in the next war. The strength of the battleship is seriously menaced. Even as the backbone of the fleet, the battleship will not suffice to control the sea."

"Instead of completing our present program for surface ships," Fullam said, "it would be wiser to suspend construction on some of them and supply submarine and air units, without which battleships cannot survive."

"The present position of America's air force, according to Fullam, a hostile nation could 'completely command' the air and 'completely control' the sea."

EUROPEAN MAILS EXAMINED TO END TYPHUS DANGERS

Extraordinary Steps Are Taken to Prevent Spread From Port.

NEW YORK, Feb. 19.—The fight against spread of typhus in the United States was extended tonight to include examination of all incoming foreign mail received at this port.

Dr. Royal S. Copeland, city health commissioner and leader in the crusade against the disease, placed inspectors from his department in the foreign mail division of the post office to make certain that all mail is free from vermin before it is distributed.

Vermin Found.
Cases of immigrants infested with the typhus louse who have been passed by Federal immigration authorities continue to develop in increasing numbers. Of 901 immigrants re-examined by city health inspectors within the last twenty-four hours, at steamship docks and railway stations, 52 were found to have vermin in their clothes or baggage and were sent to a hospital for delousing.

Dr. Frank J. Monaghan, deputy commissioner, reported that most of the immigrants found thus infested were women. He considered this fact additionally dangerous because of the probability of them communicating the vermin to children in their care.

Of the immigrants examined under Monaghan's direction, 424 were handled at the Battery following their discharge from the government immigration station at Ellis Island. Seven of these were infested. Fourteen of the 42 examined at Grand Central Station were detained, as were 12 of those inspected at the Pennsylvania Station.

Sent to Hospital.
A trainload of immigrants coming here from Philadelphia was held up at Hoboken where twenty were segregated and sent to a hospital for cleansing.

Copeland, who previously had declared that Ellis Island is "more dangerous than any incoming ship," pointed to the decreasing average of infested immigrants released from that station as indicating close inspection by Federal officials. He had charged that immigrants who had previously been examined and passed by city inspectors had become infested with vermin on the island.

No new cases of typhus had been reported to the Health Department, and those persons now suffering from the disease in detention stations were said to be improving.

THE HERALD SECURES NEW SERVICE

THE WASHINGTON HERALD tomorrow adds to its extensive news-gathering facilities the telegraph and cable service of the Chicago Tribune.

Through twenty-five special correspondents in Europe, South America, Asia, Australia and the islands of the Pacific, The Herald will present exclusive and authoritative cable dispatches from the great capitals and along those political and ethnographic frontiers where history is being made.

Besides the corps of correspondents in foreign centers, several hundred representatives in news centers in the United States, Canada and Mexico, will send The Washington Herald exclusive dispatches from every city of importance on this side of the globe.

For full details see Page 7 of today's Herald.

SENATE PASSES BILL TO REDUCE FOREIGN INFLUX

Dillingham Measure Limits Arrivals to 3 Per Cent Of Nationals.

KILLS HOUSE BILL WITH HEAVY VOTE

Act Framed to Cut Down But Not Exclude All Alien Arrivals.

By ROBERT BARRY.

Agreement on an emergency immigration policy to check the post war influx from war-stricken Europe seemed assured last night following passage by the Senate of a bill to restrict new arrivals to 3 per cent of nationals now in the United States.

The Senate declined to adopt the House bill barring all immigration for fourteen months. A record vote showed three Republicans and sixteen Democrats favoring the bill. They were opposed by 43 votes in favor of the modified Dillingham bill. The original Senate proposal to admit immigrants from every country to the amount of 3 per cent of the number from each such nation already in the United States, was modified to 3 per cent on motion of Senator Harrison, Democrat, of Mississippi. Senators Colt, of Rhode Island, and Dillingham, of Vermont, who handled the Senate bill, offered no serious opposition to the Harrison amendment after his proposal for a 1 per cent limitation had been rejected.

Seek Liberalization.
The Senate started out to liberalize the House program. Prohibition of immigration was criticized by Senate leaders. They believed in limitation, but not exclusion. They viewed the Johnson bill as the offspring of hysteria. Senator Colt never wavered in that view, but he was obliged to yield to sentiment in favor of the Dillingham bill. As that measure passed the Senate, however, it had every aspect of being more prohibitive than the House bill.

Representative Albert Johnson, of Washington, author of the House bill, indicated that the House would interpose very little objection to agreement on the Senate bill. He said the Senate measure would be studied with a view to determining its relation to treaties, but it was evident he viewed the limitation as being so close to total exclusion that the House leaders would be satisfied.

Eliminations Made.
The Senate eliminated provisions to enable the Secretary of Labor to exercise discretion in the admission of immigrants from individual countries. The House bill, which was passed by a vote of 219 to 197, provided that the number which otherwise would be admitted, after other amendments, offered by Senator Smith, of South Carolina, and approved by the Senate, would give preference in the matter of admission to the wives and children of aliens who had applied for citizenship.

Senator Dillingham estimated that the 3 per cent limitation would have the effect of admitting 153,000 immigrants from southeastern Europe. He questioned whether that number would provide adequate labor for the building trades, the "pick and shovel" labor, but he offered no serious objection to the Harrison amendment. Under the 5 per cent rule, 255,416 immigrants might enter annually from southeastern Europe.

Proposal by Senator Harrison.
A proposal by Senator Harrison to limit the number of immigrants from any one country to 3 per cent of the number of that country's population in the United States was defeated.

Continued on page four.

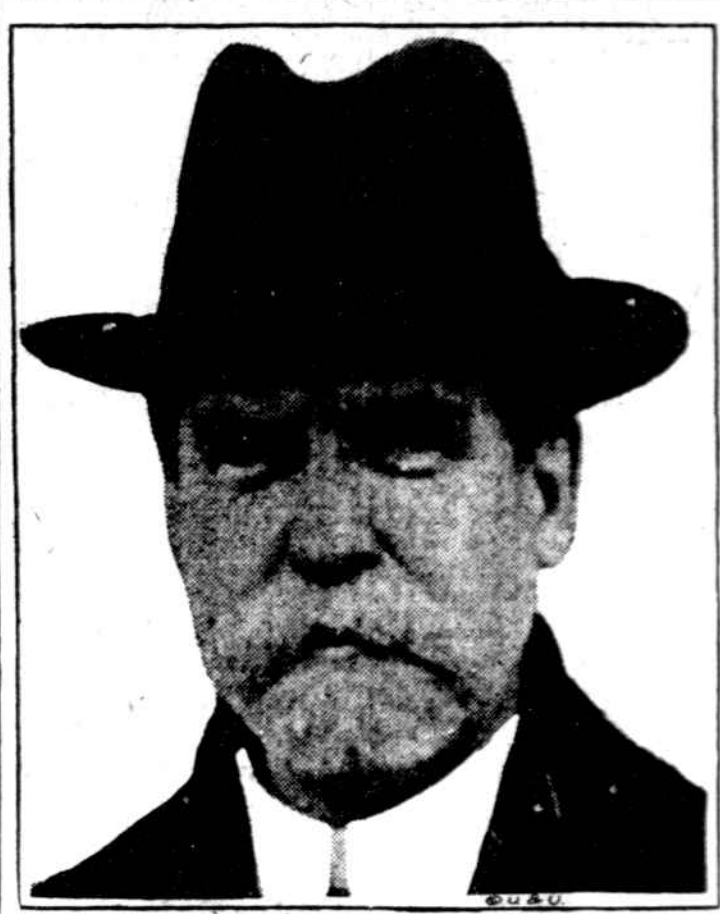
FRENCH WAR CHIEFS NAMED MARSHALS

PARIS, Feb. 19.—Gen. Marie Fayolle, Franchet d'Esperey and Hubert Lyautey have been appointed marshals, it was announced today.

Payolle was appointed commander of the Anglo-French forces south of the Somme after the British entered broken at St. Quentin in April, 1918.

D'Esperey commanded the first army corps in the Lille sector. Lyautey was commander of the French forces in Morocco and is a member of the French Academy.

HARDING APPOINTS HUGHES SECRETARY OF STATE; PLANS PROMPT PEACE WITH WORLD



CHARLES E. HUGHES

Harding and Hughes Seek Early Peace With Germany

Knox Resolution to Declare World War at End Likely to Be Adopted Shortly After New Congress Meets.

Establishment of formal peace with Germany will be the first big international undertaking of Charles Evans Hughes, in whose hands the nation's foreign affairs will largely rest when he becomes Secretary of State two weeks hence.

Unsettled condition of America's foreign affairs makes Hughes' task one of the most formidable that ever faced an incoming Secretary of State.

To Form League.
Besides restoration of formal peace with Germany Hughes will have on his hands the formation of an association of nations, to which Harding is pledged, the Mexican problem and the difficulties with Japan arising both over the situation under the Harding regime and the activities of the Japanese government in extending its influence in Siberia and China.

At a long conference President-elect Harding and Hughes are understood to have discussed the procedure by which formal peace with Germany is to be established. This will include adoption by Congress of the Knox peace resolution and its signature by the new President. Immediately will follow whatever negotiations are necessary with Germany to complete the restoration of peace.

Up to Hughes.
The unique method by which this is to be done will necessitate careful attention to precedents of constitutional and international law. Harding, who does not claim any legal training or broad experience in international affairs, will be compelled and will prefer to leave all except the shaping of the broad general policies in the hands of his State Department. To Hughes and his corps of assistants and diplomatic agents will fall the heavy detailed work.

Hughes, it is understood, discussed with Harding the personnel of the State Department and the diplomatic list. David Jayne Hill appeared to be in the lead for Undersecretary of State. Germany will be one of the most important points under the Harding regime and it is expected that Henry P. Fletcher, formerly Ambassador to Mexico, will be urged to accept post.

Thinks Atlantic Too Small for U. S.-British Fight
(Special Cable Dispatch to The Washington Herald.)
LONDON, Feb. 19.—Vice Admiral Mark Kerr, writing in the current number of the Outlook on "How an Atlantic Battle Would Be Fought," concludes that there is no strategic spot in the Atlantic where the British and American navies could fight, even if the naval rivalry between England and America led the war.

Admiral Kerr maintains that in the first place there are no reasons why England and America should arm against each other, but says that if unfortunately they do, their fleets could not fight in the Atlantic because of the great distances from their bases and because of the vastness of the two countries agreed to meet at a certain spot and fight to a finish.

In other words, if England and America are foolish enough to go to war, where will their navies fight, is what Admiral Kerr wishes to know.

PNEUMONIC PLAGUE SPREADS IN CHINA
PEKIN, Feb. 19.—There is a serious outbreak of pneumonic plague in Northern Manchuria. Consular dispatches report fifteen deaths last Sunday at Harbin. One suspect has been isolated in Chang Chun. Railway travel has been almost suspended since Monday. One train weekly is allowed to carry tested passengers from Tientsin and Manchuria, all passengers, including even those carrying physicians' credentials of freedom from the disease, being prohibited between Tientsin and Harbin.

The cold spell makes the outbreak more serious and early warm weather alone can prevent an epidemic threatening all of China as in 1917, say specialists.

Indicates New Premier-Designate Will Have Free Rein as to Policies.

FOREIGN ATTITUDE ALREADY OUTLINED

Next Secretary to Have Advice of Diplomatic Experts From G. O. P.

By FREDERICK WILLIAM WILE.

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Feb. 19.—America's foreign affairs are to be brought back to normalcy. They are to be conducted after March 4 by a Secretary of State whose mind will not necessarily have to "go willingly along" with that of the President. That was the overshadowing significant construction placed by Harding himself on the appointment of Charles E. Hughes as premier of his cabinet, formally announced by the President-elect today in Hughes' presence.

"It will be one of the policies of the new administration," said Harding in an aside of pregnant significance, "to let the Secretary of State from the beginning speak for the State Department." With that observation, White House "bombs" of our international relations would seem to have gone where the woodbine twined.

Followed Conference.
The formal and definite proclamation of Hughes' elevation to the Secretaryship of State followed a protracted all-morning conference between him and Mr. Harding. The episode, which one day may prove to have been of historical importance, was marked by democratic simplicity.

"I suppose it'll not come altogether as a surprise to you," said the President-elect to the newspaperman while Hughes, smiling expansively, stood by. "To learn that I invited the governor down here to ask him to become Secretary of State. I am happy to say he has agreed to do so."

There was a momentary pause filled with expectancy on the part of Harding's audience that he might divulge in some degree the nature of the discussion with Hughes which had occupied the morning. The President-elect invited his Secretary of State to step into the breach. Then, in his first utterance as director-designate to America's external relations, Hughes said:

Imperative Obligation.
"Of course, I appreciate it as a very high privilege to be invited by Senator Harding to serve in his administration. I also regard it as an imperative obligation to accept that invitation. Naturally, Mr. Harding and I have talked over a great many matters, but in the nature of things you would hardly expect me to discuss them at this time."

Presumably having in mind other distinguished men who have not recognized any imperative obligation, Hughes left for Washington. The President-elect again until Harding takes office. It may be assumed their talk today concerned the following cardinal points set down in the order of their urgency for Harding's purposes:

1.—Indication of foreign policy, to be given in the President's inaugural address embracing general attitude toward the world association, disarmament and conclusion of peace with Germany.

2.—Selections for Hughes' chief lieutenants at the State Department, such as Undersecretary and Assistant Secretaries of State.

3.—Ambassadors and other diplomatic appointments with Berlin, London, Mexico City and Tokyo probably taking precedence in the order named.

Challenge to Country.
Now that a Hughes Secretaryship of State has emerged from the realm of speculation into the domain of actuality, it can be accounted Warren G. Harding's first signal to the country and the Republican party to stand toward the President-elect of the United States in fact as well as in name. It is an open secret Harding appointed Hughes in the face of violent opposition by some of the most powerful leaders in the Republican organization.

Hughes was not the choice of hardly anyone of them. Many of them were for Knox; others preferred Root; some were for Hill, few wanted Hughes. Harding weighed all the pros and cons and decided Hughes, everything considered, was highest choice.

It might have been Root except for age drawbacks. The President-elect feels in selecting in the former governor of New York and United States Supreme Court Justice, he has chosen a premier certain to command the nation's approval.

Enemies Active.
Two arguments were urged against Hughes' wise persistence and even with acerbity. His undoubtedly is one of the cases re-

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TODAY CONSISTS OF SIX (6) SECTIONS

- 1.—First News Section, including Washington, Telegraph News, Sports, Telegrams, Sports and Cable News.
- 2.—Financial, Markets, Classified and Local News.
- 3.—Theaters and Motion Pictures, Fiction, Real Estate and Editorial.
- 4.—Society, Club Affairs and Fraternal.
- 5.—Comic Supplement of four pages, in full color.
- 6.—The Herald Motion Picture Magazine, eight pages in rotogravure.